Nippon Times

No. 16,535 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

BRIDGEHEAD ON ODER EVACUATED BY GERMANS

Soviets Advance North of Kuestrin; Severe Fighting On Western Front

Domei

BERLIN, March 29.—After stubborn fighting the German troops have evacuated their Oder bridgehead Zehden north of Kuestrin. Attempts by the Soviets made with a small force to cross the river at this point were beaten off.

The situation on the Eastern Front did not change essentially during the past 24 hours as major breakthrough attempts by Marshal Konev's forces in upper Silesia as well as the battle in lower Silesia were both unsuccessful for the Soviets. In the fortress of Kuestrin on the other hand which is situated on the eastern bank of the Oder river the Soviets after new concentrated and incessant onslaughts were able to force deep pentration. At present fighting is raging around the market square in the old part of Kuestrin. Against the Oder fortress of Frankfurt Marshal Zhukov has employed only small forces which were easily repulsed.

On both sides of Loslau and south of Leobschuetz the Soviet attacks made with the employment of exceptionally large forces of men and material lost again 73 tanks without getting nearer his goal of forcing the Moravian gate.

At the other extreme front at the Vistula estuary the Soviets in fierce house-to-house fighting in Gdynia and Danzig were able to score certain success against the German remnants still resisting there. The port installations have been already destroyed by the Germans. Fierce fighting was waged all day Thursday in the Vistula bottom lands. The German troops which have been holding Kahlholzer Horn have withdrawn across the Frisches Haff lagoon to a narrow strip of land separating the lagoon and the Baltic. They took along all their wounded.

Severe Fighting in Progress

Domei

BERLIN, March 29.—The focal points of struggle in the West are on the lower Rhine, Lohn and Main rivers. In the middle of the Western Front the Americans as the result of the German counterattacks on the Sieg and in Spessart shifted the center of gravity of their attacks to the valley of Lohn where they pushed forward their armored spearheads along the narrow front in the area around Wetzler from Giessen toward Marburg. Severe fighting is in progress with the German troops who are putting up stubborn defense here. In Spessart the remnants of the American group smashed near Gemuenden are being further pursued. In the course of this fighting 32 tanks and armored scouting cars as well as numerous lorries were destroyed and over 250 prisoners were taken.

On the Main river between Hanau and Aschaffenburg the Americans made repeated vigorous attacks. They endeavored to widen their bridgeheads which have been narrowed down by the German counterattacks. After fluctuating struggle the Germans drove the enemy who penetrated as far as Alzenau back to the Main and sealed off the remainder of his forces. At Hanau the Americans succeeded in advancing some eight kilometers northward, but were then held up before the German bolt positions.

In Frankfurt-on-Main heavy street fighting continues and on either side of the city repeated enemy attempts to cross the river were repulsed. The Americans attacking the western slopes of Odenwald from the bridgeheads at Worms succeeded in entering Weinheim.

On the lower Rhine the focal point of the battle shifted farther to the north. The Americans attacking in the triangle between Lippe and Rhine in the direction of the lower Ruhr penetrated in Hamborn and reached the western outskirts of Gladbach. The enemy also succeeded in crossing the motor road on the northern border of the industrial region. On either bank of the Lippe Montgomery's formations pushed forward toward the north and east, deepened their points of penetration and after violent fighting around the bases and bolt positions reached the Bocholt-Borken-Dorsten road.

The battle on the lower Rhine is extending slowly westward and now embraces also the sector on the Waal in the Dutch territory. The Canadians here sustained severe losses.

Hanover, Berlin Bombed

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, March 29.—Hanover and Berlin were attacked by American and British fighter bombers yesterday while damage was also caused in the residential quarters of Minden by smaller formations.

World Food Shortage Slated to Be Probed At Washington Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—Talks on the world food-shortage and steps to be taken to reduce consumption to the level of supplies are slated to be held in Washington, says a Canberra dispatch. Australia will give all possible assistance to the British Food and Production Ministers when they arrive in Washington, the report revealed, adding that at these talks Australia will be represented by its Minister to the United States, Sir Frederic Eggleston.

F.D.R.'s PROMISE TO SEND MORE AID TO EUROPE HIT

His Statement Is a Mere Gesture, Says Frenchman as Paris Food Lack Worsens

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—President Roosevelt's recent announcement that the Americans will draw their belts tighter to furnish foodstuffs to the people of occupied Europe was charged as nothing but a gesture by a Paris radio commentator.

He said that this gesture is not sufficient as France's food situation has never been as precarious as at the moment. Moreover, the population of the countries "liberated" by the anti-Axis is on the verge of starvation, he added.

Paris Food Lack Worsens

By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—Starvation stares Paris in the face, states the Stockholms-Tidningen. According to this paper the army occupying Paris holds the actual power over food rations and conditions relative to the distribution of food are daily aggravating.

Mass demonstrations of communistic elements against the blackmarketers are an almost everyday occurrence in Paris. These communists raid banquets given in private with food procured through black market dealings and forage the meal before the guests sit down to the feast.

In the past month there has been absolutely no meat or butter ration in Paris with the Parisians existing on cabbages and onions alone. Hand in hand with this is the lowering of production output and rampancy of sickness.

Restaurants unable to get food at black market prices have been forced to close down. The black market exchange is rising with prices 30 to 40 per cent higher than at the time of the German occupation. Meat procured through shady dealings must necessarily be delivered by circuitous routes so that by the time it reaches the table it is fit only for the garbage pail.

BRITAIN HIT BY FOOD LACK

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—Responsibility for feeding hungry Europe was debated in the British House of Commons yesterday with some members intimating that the United State should increase its effort in that direction, according to a London report.

Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee said that the British Government had reduced its stocks to what "we believe to be the limits of safety," the report added.

Deputy leader of the British Labor Party Arthur Greenwood stated that unless something decisively is done shortly to supply the so-called "liberated" countries with foodstuffs, the Allies will be faced with problems as the world has never seen before, not even in the days of the black death and plague. Greenwood pointed out that he chose the term "so-called" judiciously as no Allied country is truly designated as liberated which is not threatened by famine, death and epidemics.

He declared that the European food situation is serious and if the British people were asked to tighten their belt further they will do so. He emphasized that before this is done Britain is entitled to appeal to the big food producing countries of the world to come to the assistance of Europe.

Berlin Denies Rumor

Domei

BERLIN, March 29.—The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today that the presence of Minister Schnurre in Stockholm has nothing to do with the rumored German peace feelers. He said that the minister's visit is to deal with the technical problems of the German-Swedish trade relations.

3 VOTES FOR SOVIETS SUPPORTED BY AMERICA

U.S. Also Wants Same Representation on 'United Nations' Assembly

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—The White House disclosed today that the American representatives at the Crimea conference had agreed to support a Soviet Union request that the Ukrainian Soviet Republic and the White Russian Soviet Republic be accorded representation in the assembly of a proposed United Nations organization, with one major reservation, the condition being that the United States also would have three votes in the assembly, according to a Washington dispatch, which added that a decision on this question will be made at the World Security Conference which starts on April 25 in San Francisco.

Two shadows will cast the forthcoming United Nations Conference both involving the Soviet Union, according to a UP report from Washington, which continued: Firstly, the Soviet Union announced it will not send Foreign Commissar Vycheslav M. Molotov as the head of the delegation, but that Ambassador to Washington Andrei A. Gromyko will head the Soviet delegation. Secondly, the U.S. State Department refused to deny or confirm a newspaper report that the conference would be asked by the United States and the Soviet Union for more than one vote in the assembly of the proposed world organization. U.S. Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew's curtly "no comment" report said that the change is considered to give the two big Powers closer parity with the British Commonwealth which gets one vote each for the five Dominions.

American officials appeared concerned over the Gromyko appointment and the voting setup. They feel that attempts to destroy the equal vote could throw the conference wide open in the debate between the big and little nations.

Rumors are persistent that the Soviet Union might insist for 16 votes of the 16 Soviet Republics in the assembly to counteract the British six votes and the Western Hemisphere's 21 votes.

Gromyko Heads Mission

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—The Moscow radio today announced the names of the Soviet Union delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco next month.

The list contains the names of neither Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar, nor Maxim Litvinov, ex-Ambassador to Washington, who hitherto were mentioned as the foremost candidates to head the Soviet delegation. The leader of the delegation is the Soviet Ambassador to Washington Anrei Gromyko, who has been representing the Soviet Union in the United States since 1943. The other members of the delegation are Ministers Soboles, Nikolai Novikov, Zarapkin as well as Lieutenant General Vassiliev and Rear Admiral Rodionov.

No reason has been given by Moscow for not selecting delegates who hold higher places in the Soviet Government.

Syria, Lebanon Invited

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—Forty-six anti-Axis nations are expected to send delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Organization to be held in San Francisco next month following the invitations received today by Syria and Lebanon, on whose behalf France requested that they be invited, according to a Washington report.

Argentina, which has declared war on the Axis Powers, will be the 47th nation if she gets an invitation and Poland is suggested as the 48th nation provided the Polish diplomatic situation is cleared up within the next few weeks.

Italy Forms Assembly

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 29.—The Bonomi Italian Government last night announced the formation of a Consultative Assembly modelled on the French Consultative Assembly which was set up in Algiers and has since been functioning in Paris, says a Rome dispatch. It said that the Government is not very democratic as it has an executive branch and nothing else and that the public also urges a legislative branch.

Urges Cutting Ties With Spain

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—The French Labor Party has demanded the immediate rupture of diplomatic relations with Franco's Spanish Government by all anti-Axis nations, according to a Paris report.

Popular Representatives' Rally Scheduled In Nanking to Solve Vital Wartime Problem

A Wartime Popular Representatives' Rally will be held shortly in Nanking commemorating the fifth anniversary of the return of the legitimate National Government of China to Nanking, which fell on Friday, sponsored by the New People's Movement Acceleration Commission, headed by Lin Pai-sheng, the East Asia Federation in China, and the Hsinminhui Nanking Branch.

It has been arranged that there will be two representatives each from North China, comprising Shantung, Shansi, Hopei and Honan provinces, and the special municipalities of Peking, Tientsin and Tsingtao; Central China and South China, consisting of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hwaihai, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces and the special municipalities of Shanghai and Canton. These representatives will be selected from among the members of the abovementioned organizations and influential persons in private circles.

The object of the present meeting is to solve all Chinese problems, which can be successfully solved only when a total peace and unification movement is started by the Chinese people themselves. At the present stage, solution of the questions relating to official discipline, establishment of a people's representative organ, unification of North and South China, political parties and factions and concrete measures for the organization of a people's movement all of which form the basis of the peace and unification movement is urgently necessary. It is expected that debates will be made on these problems at the present convention and resolutions and a declaration passed.

The key to solving the Chinese problem is to have the Chinese people recognize that Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia, a war for China's deliverance, is the prerequisite for all future undertakings and to concentrate the spontaneous will of the Chinese masses at this critical juncture.

Thus, the convention of the Wartime Congress of the Chinese People's Representatives is aimed at probing measures for the solution of all Chinese problems and at the same time to arouse the voluntary willingness of the masses. Considerably influential representatives have been dispatched to the convention and much attention is being paid to the effects which the meeting will produce in the future.

Meetings to support the same Congress are expected to be held by the sites of provinces and special municipalities which are represented at the Nanking Congress.

MANY CABINET MEMBERS OPPOSE ARGENTINE STAND

Oppositionists in Army Nabbed; Envoy Tomii, Staff Members Detained in Buenos Aires

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—The declaration of war against the Axis Powers by Argentina was opposed by a large number of the Argentine Cabinet members, it was revealed for the first time from a Buenos Aires report received here today. It also said that 69 persons are still in jail as the result of demonstration against the Government's stand taken by young nationalist elements. Furthermore, it was learned that some factions in the Argentine army who did not approve of declaring war on the Axis were arrested.

President Edelmiro Farrell today declared that a state of war exists between Argentina and the Axis nations. The decree issued by the Government stated that war was declared against Japan because of the attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor and against Germany because she is Japan's ally. Observers, however, said that the Argentine stand is not going to affect very materially the course of the war against both Axis countries.

Detains Ambassador Tomii

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—The Argentine Government is reported to have notified Baron Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador to Argentina, and 11 other embassy staff members, to remain in their homes pending decision of the Argentine Government's policy of detention following Argentina's declaration of war on Japan and Germany, according to an AP telegram from Buenos Aires today.

France Claiming Ships

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—With the entrance of Argentina into the war against the Axis Powers, the French Government has moved to take control of the French merchant ships tied up at Buenos Aires to carry sorely-needed food to France, according to a Paris report.

French officials said, however, there was no immediate prospect of a resumption in the diplomatic relations between the two countries, the report added.

Reich Sailors Interned

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—The remaining 900 members of the German warship Graf Spee's crew out of the total of over 1,000 who were interned in the various parts of Argentina—some married and have Argentine wives—now after more than four years of residence have been declared "prisoners of war" by the Argentine Government, it was announced tonight in Buenos Aires, according to a report from that city.

Fixes 'Stilwell' Traffic

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 28.—The question of regulating traffic on the newly opened Stilwell Road is now under the careful consideration of the authorities concerned, according to a Chungking report. It has been generally agreed that priority be given to (1) supplies for the U.S. army, (2) military supplies approved by the Chungking National Military Council, and (3) imports and exports approved by the Executive Yuan. Special attention will be paid to the last-mentioned commodities which need strict regulation.

U.S. SOFT COAL MINERS VOTE IN FAVOR OF STRIKE

Talks Between Lewis, Ickes Continue as Contract Deadline Impends

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—An overwhelming vote for the United Mine Workers strike was indicated tonight by returns from one-third of some 90 soft coal districts, according to a Washington dispatch. Tabulated returns gave a total of 61,267 votes in favor of strike and 8,043 in opposition, the dispatch said.

Complete returns of 60 of the 90 soft coal districts show that the miners voted over six to one to authorize their leader John Lewis to call them out on strike if he thinks necessary, another dispatch from the same city said, which added that the vote to date is 121,569 for a strike and 16,076 against.

This, however, does not necessarily mean that John Lewis, president of the UMW, will call a walkout in the immediate future. There is a possibility that he may try to hold a formal strike call in a new effort to settle a contract with the operators.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Lewis has declined the request of Harold Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior and Solid Fuel Administrator, for an extension of the present contract. As no progress was made at yesterday's negotiations the talks will be resumed this morning.

Lewis has made 18 demands on behalf of his union, it was further revealed. These demands involve wage and working benefits, including a 10 cent royalty on each ton of coal handled by the union.

It remains to be seen whether Lewis will call a strike of America's soft coal mines. Should there be a walkout the Government might operate the strike-bound mines in an effort to avert the loss of coal to the war production program.

U.S. Nurse's Draft Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 28.—The Nurse's Draft Bill which was previously passed by the House of Representatives was approved today by the U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee without a dissentient vote, according to a Washington report. As passed by the House, the bill is supposed to draft unmarried nurses only. The Senate committee went the Representatives one better for it amended the bill to include married nurses also within the ages of 20 and 45. The bill now goes to the Senate.

U.S. Technicians Going Abroad

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—Ten American experts will go abroad soon to rebuild French and Belgian industries and others will follow later, the U.S. War Department announced today, according to a Washington report. The first group will work on repairing textile and clothing factories and equipment while others will help in reconditioning and operating shoe factories and paper mills.

YANKEE PRESSURE POLICY TOWARD CHIANG CHANGED

U.S. Resorts to Appeals to Effect Unity in China; Fear Of Soviets Dispelled

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—Reports keep cropping up from time to time that the American policy is exerting extreme pressure on Chungking to compromise its differences with the so-called Communists of inner China, according to a dispatch from Washington reaching here today. These reports have an element of substance behind them, the dispatch said, which continued:

The period of strong pressure to this end was the period when General Joseph Stilwell commanded the American forces in the China theater and Henry Wallace, then U.S. Vice-President, was the principal American emissary to Chungking.

Since the American representation has shifted from the Stilwell-Wallace team to the Wedemeyer-Nelson Hurley team there has been a marked shift in the policy. There is still a steady working for a reconciliation within Chungking, but the effort is markedly different both in degree, pressure and philosophical motivation.

During the Stilwell-Wallace period the American policy's approach to Chungking derived from two premises. They were:

Firstly, grave doubt as to whether Chiang Kai-shek's government in Chungking would stay in the war and;

Secondly, assumption that the Soviet Union would some day be inclined to lend support to the Chinese Communists against Chungking.

There was, therefore, a fear in the background of the American approach that continued civil war might produce conditions in which Britain and America would find themselves backing Chungking against the Communists backed by the Soviet Union.

One device attempted to avert this possibility was a plan to put Stilwell in command of all the Chungking armies under the Generalissimo. Another was to warn the Generalissimo that if America were ever faced with the choice between Chungking and Moscow it would perforce elect Moscow. The departure of Stilwell was the culmination of this period and marked the breakdown of this policy of heavy pressure.

The assumption about the Soviet Union's attitude has also been recast. Ambassador Hurley and Nelson went to Moscow on their way to Chungking and discussed the Chinese policy. They were informed that the Soviet Union does not regard the Chinese Communists as being true Communists. Premier Josef Stalin is quoted as calling them "margarine Communists." The two American emissaries were informed that the Soviet Union approved the general purpose of the American policy which is to sustain and strengthen the central Chungking government. In other words, the fear of Soviet-American clash over the rival factions within Chungking China was dispelled. The result is that the American approach to Chungking is no longer dictated by two fears.

Reconciliation within Chungking China is still earnestly desired. But the Generalissimo is being urged to such reconciliation by appeals to his statesmanship, not by threats. The American policy now starts with loyalty to Chungking and to the cause of gradual maturing of peace inside Chungking China, instead of starting with an implied threat it might some day throw Chungking overboard in favor of the opposing faction.

Early results are hardly to be expected. In other words, there is still pressure on Chungking toward a true and peaceful unification of Chungking China. But the pressure is markedly different in character and implication.

5 B-29 Make Raids

Five B-29 bombers each carried out a separate raid over Japan Proper between 11 p.m. on Thursday and 8:30 a.m. the next day. The places where the enemy planes flew over were Shikoku, Osaka, Wakayama, Okayama, Hyogo, Shiga, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Gunma, Fukushima, southern Boso, and Oshima.

Envoys Call on Shigemitsu

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was visited at his official residence at 3 p.m. Friday by Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan. At 4 p.m. the Foreign Minister received Swedish Minister Widar Bagge and at 5 p.m. German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer.

Chamberlains Visit Districts Laid Waste By Enemy Air Raids

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to send Chamberlain Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji to Nagoya on March 26 to inspect the city areas devastated by the enemy air raids. Prince Tokudaiji listened to the explanation of Governor Shinji Yoshino of Aichi Prefecture in Nagoya the following day and after worshipping at the Atsuta Shrine went to the Ise Grand Shrines and inspected the condition of damage done there. Another Chamberlain Torahiko Nagazumi also was dispatched to Osaka and Kobe on a similar mission. He left Tokyo on March 26 and inspected during the following two days the affected areas. Chamberlain Prince Tokudaiji returned to Tokyo on Thursday, while Chamberlain Nagazumi did so on Friday.

VARIOUS FACTORS FORCE U.S. TO ATTACK OKINAWA

Domei Sees Political as Well as Strategic Reasons Behind Latest Enemy Move

The recent landing operations by the American forces on the Kerama Islands are aimed at cutting Japan's communications with the Chinese continent and also at establishing an anchorage from where to launch fresh landings on Okinawa Island, comments Domei.

The Southwestern Islands are situated 650 kilometers from Kyushu and 600 kilometers from Taiwan, constituting a strategic center of Japan's defense structure embracing Kyushu and Taiwan. It is a foregone conclusion that the enemy's audacious move against this vital point will meet violent Japanese attacks from both flanks.

In launching the Kerama operations, the enemy adopted a very cautious strategy, one indication of which being the fact that the landing was effected first on the Kerama Islands instead of the Main Okinawa Island. In consideration of the topographical feature of the Kerama Group, the enemy appears to be contemplating establishing an anchorage there to accommodate transports to be used in the landing operations on the Main Okinawa Island. The enemy was obviously aware that if the transports carrying the fighting personnel approached Okinawa Island directly, they would fall easy prey to the ramming planes of the Special Attack Corps.

Indications are that the enemy is planning to establish an anchorage at the Kerama Islands and after massing the fighting personnel and military supplies there, to launch a landing operation on the Main Okinawa Island by means of landing boats. This new strategy, however, has only slim prospects of success because the Japanese Air Force will attack all enemy warships and vessels throughout the Southwestern Islands waters.

The Kerama landing operation, seen from a different angle, furnishes an indication of the complex circumstances which compelled the United States to carry out this strategic venture. True, the U.S. forces launched the Okinawa operation primarily for the purpose of establishing air bases on the Southwestern Islands and thus to enlarge their range of air attack and to cut off Japan's commissary lines with the Southern Regions and the Chinese continent but it cannot be overlooked that beside these strategic aims, the operation was strongly motivated by various political reasons.

It is true that America has gained some appreciable successes in the bombing attacks against the Japanese mainland, the Philippine operation and the Yiojima campaign, but it has failed to obtain a decisive strategic supremacy over Japan. On the Chinese continent, the Japanese have dealt hammering blows on the Chungking forces in the successive offensive operations carried out since last spring up to the present and also established an organic strategic belt connecting her with the Southern Regions following the opening of a trans-continental route all the while further strengthening her military position by the recent purge of hostile elements in French Indo-China. Moreover, the bleeding tactics carried out by the Japanese Forces on Luzon Island have been exacting enormous casualties from the enemy while the Yiojima operation cost the Americans the severest personnel losses ever recorded since the beginning of the Pacific War. These facts, especially the bloody battle on Yiojima, have taught the American public that the nearer the U.S. forces draw toward Japan, the greater will be the losses they will have to sustain. The world in general also has learned that the outcome of the Pacific War cannot be so easily presaged as American propaganda would have it believe.

Meanwhile, the San Francisco Conference is scheduled to be convened on April 25 and the United States has apparently realized the necessity of creating some sort of "fait accompli" in the war against Japan in order to lead the general situation favorably for the San Francisco parley.

MAIN OKINAWA ISLAND STILL BEING BOMBARDED

Enemy Convoy Appears in Battle Theater; Japanese Expanding War Results

The American task forces are continuing to direct a severe bombardment against the main Okinawa island.

On March 28 the enemy fired about 2,000 shells on to the island and about 7,000 the following day.

Although its exact whereabouts are unknown, an enemy convoy is cruising in the waters in the neighborhood of the main Okinawa island.

Meanwhile, the Special Attack Corps of the Japanese air and sea forces are continuing to strike the enemy hard in bitter offensive operations and are now expanding their war results.

Other Task Forces Waiting

Acting in close cooperation, Japanese air and sea forces sank or damaged a total of 30 U.S. warships in the short period of only three days from March 26 in the Okinawa sea area as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Thursday.

Of these war results the instantaneous sinking of two cruisers and the damaging of one destroyer were achieved by a Japanese Torpedo Flotilla which made a close-in attack on a group of enemy warships on March 28.

Japanese Forces are now making continuous attacks on the enemy task forces off Okinawa Island from the air and sea and are expanding their war results.

Although their losses are mounting, the American task forces composed of 100 warcraft with 10-odd plane carriers as their mainstay are still operating around the main island of Okinawa.

In addition, at the rear of these forces, other powerful task forces with more than 10 carriers divided into several groups are also plying.

With the main objective of destroying the Japanese air strength as well as facilities, carrier-borne planes from the U.S. task forces which are participating in the Okinawa operations have been ceaselessly raiding Southern Kyushu since March 28.

Following the raid made at dusk on March 28, about 20 carrier-borne aircraft attacked Kochi and Matsuyama in Shikoku shortly after 6 a.m. the next day. Meanwhile, an aggregate total of about 500 deck planes principally attacked Southern Kyushu trying to strike at air bases in Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures from about 7 a.m. up to 4 p.m. A part of them also raided Sasebo.

Taiwan Factories Hit

Domei

TAIWAN BASE, March 29.—During the daylight hours today with B-25's as their main strength about 60 enemy planes including P-47's and P-38's raided the Tainan, Taichu and Shinchiku areas from the direction of Takao and after dropping bombs on factories and military establishments fled one after another to the south by about 3:30 p.m.

Hongkong Raider Downed

Domei

HONGKONG, March 29.—Hongkong was raided by nine P-51's yesterday at about 3:40 p.m. but Japanese Air Units downed one of the invading planes.

P-51's Invade Nanking

Domei

NANKING, March 29.—In two groups seven P-51's invaded Nanking at 4:05 p.m. today and strafed airfields both within and outside the walled city. When one of the planes was damaged, the enemy fled to the west at 4:20 p.m. Japanese damage was neglible.

Indians Down B-24

Domei

BURMA BASE, March 29.—The anti-aircraft unit of the Indian National Army succeeded in repulsing formations of 20 B-24's and P-47's that raided the lower reaches of the Sittang River area on March 21 and scored a direct hit on one B-24 thereby downing it.

SAN FRANCISCO MEETING IS DISCUSSED BY FRANCE

Consultative Assembly Warns Government Against Another League of Nations

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—At the debate started on the San Francisco Conference in the French Consultative Assembly which met this morning, a number of speakers, expressing their opinions, unanimously warned the government against a repetition of the League of Nations' failure, and proposed different remedies not only for France but also for the whole world, according to a Paris dispatch.

In the meanwhile, it is reported that France has taken the necessary diplomatic steps so that French shall be admitted as one of the official languages at the San Francisco Conference. The report that English, Russian and Spanish were the only languages which would be recognized as official languages was received in France with great consternation.

Commenting on this decision, a French newspaper says: "That French, the official diplomatic language of many treaties and congresses, should be excluded from the San Francisco Conference can be considered as an uncivil insult to our pride and a challenge to reason."

Speaking in the French Consultative Assembly this afternoon, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault declared that France would be unable to accept the exclusion of the French language from the San Francisco Conference. The Minister pointed out that so far no official declaration had been received to that effect.

According to a dispatch from Geneva, a writer in the Journal de Geneva, also commenting on the decision to exclude French from the San Francisco Conference, says: "This news brings back to the memory of all the promises that were given to France that everything would be done to assist her to resume her former place as a great power. This exclusion looks very much like the triumph of Might over Right."

Dutch Demand Revealed
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—A demand for the strengthening of the position of the small states in the World Security Organization has been presented to the "Big Three" by the Dutch Government, the Svenska Dagbladet stated on February 8 quoting an AP report from London.

The Dutch Government has energetically disputed the right of the big Powers to present their veto in case they themselves are parties, according to the same report. It is stated that for the sensational declaration, Holland hints that she will hesitate to join the World Security Organization if the Soviet proposal is accepted.

It is also said that the document, sent to the Big Three just before the Conference, states that if the great Powers get the veto right regarding questions in which they themselves are parties, the Dumbarton Oaks plan will be used only to facilitate the peaceful solution of international conflicts between small states.

The paper said that the Dutch declaration has thrown light on the unsettled question from the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, namely, majority decision on the treatment of aggressors. It is believed that the Big Three will support majority decisions regarding most world security questions but that they will claim unanimous decision regarding the question of aggression.

Not Discussing British Colonies
Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—Prime Minister Churchill declared in the Commons today in reply to a question that matters affecting the British colonial territory would not be discussed at the San Francisco or any other meeting in connection with the conference, according to a London dispatch. He was replying to Creech Jones, Labor member, who asked if the conference would discuss the problem of mandates and machinery for colonial accountability under the united nations.

Churchill added, however, that the "questions affecting the mandated territories evidently require examination in view of the lapse of the League of Nations from which the mandates were held." The Prime Minister said that "this does not imply that Britain has in any way committed itself upon such an issue."

Jurists to Meet
Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The U.S. State Department announced today that acting on behalf of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, the nations sponsoring the United Nations conference at San Francisco, the Department had invited all the Governments invited to the conference to send representatives to a preliminary meeting of jurists in Washington on April 9, according to a Washington dispatch.

The purpose of the preliminary meeting is to prepare a draft of international organization. If the representatives do not complete the draft before the San Francisco convention opens, the committee will continue its work in San Francisco, the dispatch said.

The dispatch quoted the State Department as saying, "It will be recalled that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals state that there should be an international court of justice which would constitute the principal judicial organ of organization that the court should be constituted and should function in accordance with a statute which would be a part of the charter of organization.

"The proposals also provide that the statute of the court should be either the statute of permanent court of international justice with such modification as may be desirable or a new statute in preparation of which a statute of the permanent court of international justice should be used as the basis."

British M.P. Suggests That Anti-Axis Destroy Kiel Canal After War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—In the House of Commons today, Commander Locker Lampson, Conservative, suggested that as the building of the Kiel Canal by the Germans was the cause of the war, one of the peace conditions should be the filling in of the canal, according to a London dispatch. Prime Minister Winston Churchill replied that the future of the canal was a matter for future consultation among the anti-Axis nations and he could not now state definitely whether the suggestion would be considered.

CHIANG PAPER APPROVES DELEGATES TO S.F. TALKS

Ta Kung Pao Editorial Says Line-Up 'Most Balanced'; Brief Biographies Given

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 28.—The delegation chosen to represent China at the coming San Francisco conference is "most balanced and suitable, in fact, an ideal one to represent China," comments the Ta Kung Pao in an editorial, according to the latest Chungking dispatch. The editorial continues:

"Dr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is also acting President of the Executive Yuan. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, internationally known as a veteran diplomat, has attended on behalf of China all the important international conferences in the past 40 years. Dr. C. H. Wang, eminent jurist, was Minister of Foreign Affairs when the Republic was established in 1911 and has for the past 30 years, either directly or indirectly, rendered valuable services to the Government in the field of diplomacy.

"It is also fitting in every respect to select Dr. Wei Pao-ming, Ambassador to the United States, to be one of the delegates. Dr. Hu Shih, China's distinguished scholar, was formerly ambassador to the United States and is now teaching in Harvard University. He is held in great esteem by both American officialdom and the public. The selection of Miss Wu Yi-wang, Dr. Carson Chang, Mr. Tung Pi-wu, Mr. Li Huang and Mr. Hu Lin, to which every circle attaches great significance, is a move that highly reflects public opinion."

Biographical sketches of two of the delegates, Li Huang and Tung Pi-wu, are also contained in the report as follows:

Li Huang 50 years old, hails from Chengtu, Szechwan. He received his education at Paris University and taught in the National Wuchang University and the National Peking University. In his earlier youth he edited two magazines, Young China and Awakened Lion. In 1927 he helped to organize the Nationalist Youth Party. He was elected member of the People's Political Council in 1938 and is now also a member of its precedium. Since 1940 he has been connected with the Szechwan-Sikiang economic Commission. He was elected a member of the commission for the promotion of constitutional government in 1943. He is the author of a number of books of which History and Social Science is the best known.

Tung Pi-wu, 60 years old and a Communist leader, was born at Huangan, Hupeh. Early in his youth he joined the Tung Meng-hui. After participating in the Wuchang uprising, he served as a member of the Hupeh Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters for many years. He joined the Chinese Communist Party and was elected one of the 11 delegates to the first meeting of the Communist Party at Shanghai in 1921. He was once a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party and President of the Supreme Court of the Communist Regime. After the outbreak of war with Japan, Tung was appointed by the Supreme National Defense Council as a member of the People's Political Council, a post which he is still holding. He has been elected a member of the commission for the promotion of economic mobilization and the commission for the promotion of constitutional government.

CHURCHILL IS INDEFINITE ABOUT POLAND'S STATUS

Gives Impression Initiative On Polish Issues Has Been Handed Over to Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—Prime Minister Churchill's speech on the results of the Crimea Conference has served only to heighten the existing uneasiness of the nation on the European issues and has not added very much to the official statement already published, according to a recent issue of the Economist.

Regarding Poland's future frontiers, Churchill had little to say aside from defending the Curzon Line as ethnically just both to the Soviet Union and Poland. All modifications necessary to the actual drawing of the frontier would be, he said, in Poland's favor. However, the frontier issue was secondary to the question whether Poland within any frontiers will enjoy full sovereignty and independence, it was admitted. The article, in gist, follows:

"Nothing has been added to the assurances and safeguards already promised in the Crimean agreement. Churchill repeated the guarantees of a provisional Government based on 'Poles of all Democratic Parties,' and provided that invitations would be issued by the new Government to be installed in Warsaw, he promised 'international supervision for the holding of free elections.' When pressed, however, to define more closely what these guarantees meant—what, for instance, is the 'Democratic Party,' what procedures are being adopted by the Allied Commission in Moscow, in what manner invitations to join are being issued—Churchill had nothing to say.

"Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was a little more explicit. He stated that 'we would not recognize a Government which we did think of as representative. An addition of one or two ministers would not meet our views.' This negative definition was the only expansion of the Crimea terms given throughout the debate. Yet, it is clear that the creation of a genuinely representative Government is the last opportunity of salvaging something from the Polish disaster.

"In spite of the difficulty experienced by the Prime Minister in defining the Democratic Parties in Poland, it is essential that the main groups—peasant, Socialists, Christian Democrats, Nationalists and Communists—should be the basis of the administration. If Churchill had given definite assurance that his Government was using all its influence to set up an all-part coalition of known and trusted party leaders, his defense of the Crimea proposals would have been very impressive.

"As it is, his speech gave an unhappy impression that all the initiative in the problems has been handed over to Moscow and that the British Government would be prepared to back any Soviet decision provided that a certain amount of face-saving appearances were preserved. Eden somewhat corrected this impression but he too gave little impression of a positive approach to the problem of securing, at this eleventh hour, a genuinely representative Polish Government.

"Unfortunately, critics of the Government failed equally to suggest a constructive approach to the problem. They concentrated, on the whole, on the territorial issue and neglected the vital matter of the genuine independence of the Polish Government. Moreover, their speeches were, in many cases, only a very lightly veiled declaration of hatred for all things Russian. They not only failed to offer any suggestion of a solution but they proposed that the breach between the Allies should be widened as far as possible, whatever the consequences for Poland, Europe and the world.

"It is precisely because the Polish issue is central to any plan for effective peace that a friendly but determined effort should be made in the next months to secure a representative administration in Poland. The basis for the negotiation must be recognition of the major parties in Poland, acceptance of their well-established leaders and the coming-together of all, or almost all, of these men, in the Provisional Government.

"Secondary provisions are freedom of press, speech, and meetings within the limits set by military necessity, in short, a quick end to the suspicious unanimity of the Lublin regime. It should also be impressed on the Soviets that, as a solvent of suspicion, foreign correspondents and observers ought to have as much freedom in Poland as they enjoy in Greece or France. Only under these conditions, formulated as precisely as possible, can the general provisions reached at Yalta be turned into concrete achievement."

U.S. Public Bringing-Economic Pressure On Nisei to Oust Them From West Coast

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—Taking a lesson from the economic pressure methods applied by their Government upon other nations, numerous communities on the American west coast are putting the "economic squeeze" on Japanese-Americans to force them to abandon their property and not return to their former homes. Officials of the War Relocation Authority, meanwhile, claimed to be "greatly concerned" over the situation.

Reports reaching here revealed that Japanese-Americans returning to the West Coast have met with threats, open hostility and violence. These acts have been perpetrated by local groups and given prominence in the press with the obvious intention of warning the unfortunate Japanese-Americans to stay away.

Outrages by local groups desirous of taking over the Japanese-American holdings and enriching their own pockets have taken place in the rich agricultural centers of the coast. Among the outstanding of such places are the Hood River Valley, famed apple growing district in Clackamas and Multnomah counties in Oregon; the White River Valley near the towns of Auburn and Kent in the state of Washington; and the district near the town of New Castle in California.

It is known that the citizens of the Hood River district, supported by the local posts of the American Legion, are attempting to "persuade" all Japanese-Americans, who control or own property, to sell out. The names of the Japanese-Americans serving with the United States armed forces have been erased from the Town Memorial in Hood River, Oregon.

At other points, returning Nisei have been threatened and farm buildings where Japanese are working have been set afire.

A paid advertisement in the Hood River News in February proclaimed: "You Japanese listed on this page have been told that you will be welcomed back to Hood River. This is not true and this is the best time you will ever have to dispose of your property." This warning appended a list of 95 Japanese-Americans who owned or controlled property in the country.

California Japanese Hit
Domei

LISBON, March 28.—One Japanese was wounded in a firing incident which took place recently at Madeira, California, says a San Francisco dispatch.

The victim is a certain Ohashi who together with four other members of his family had returned to Madeira from a relocation camp on February 13 with the permission of the American authorities. Five bullets fired from a fast-running motorcar were shot into Ohashi's house.

American citizens of Japanese ancestry residing in the Pacific coast areas who were ordered to move to the hinterland at the beginning of the war have been returning to their old homes, with official permission and hostile actions including firing and incendiarism against them have been reported in growing numbers.

ROOSEVELT LIKELY TO SIGN MANPOWER CONTROL BILL

Anticipates Senate to Pass Measure; Claims Situation Very Serious

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—Washington administration sources claimed enough Senate votes today to send the long disputed Manpower Control Bill to President Roosevelt, who will no doubt sign it immediately after he receives it, a Washington report disclosed.

The President said that he earnestly hoped that the Senate would accept the measure although it squeezed through the House of Representatives by only a seven vote margin. He stated that the manpower situation still is very serious. Some members of the Senate were a little wary of the decisive roll call and there were many absentees.

Senator Alben Barkely, Kentucky Democrat, said that he was pointing toward a vote today but conceded the roll might not be called until Friday. One objector, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, Wyoming Democrat, expressed his confident belief that the Senate would object to the compromise measure. He said that he did not want to kill the bill but wished to remodel it.

House Passes Bill
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 28.—The House of Representatives approved the compromise manpower control legislation today by a vote of 167 to 160, after which the bill was sent to the Senate, according to a Washington report.

Opinion is divided as to whether the Upper House will go along with the Lower House in passing this new compromise bill which gives War Mobilizer James Byrnes power to regulate employment with authority to freeze workers in essential plants. The bill also provides that manpower ceilings and housing or rather the hiring controls should be enforced by a similar prosecution of both the employers and employees.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat of Wyoming, are ready to make a last stand against this bill, contending that labor's record of production makes it unnecessary at this stage of the war.

U.S. Manpower Bill Hit
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—A new labor fight brewed on Capitol Hill today as the U.S. House of Representatives faced a showdown on a compromise manpower legislation assailed by its opponents as "an outright anti-strike measure," according to an AP report from Washington.

To that description of the bill by Representative Dewey Short, Republican of Missouri, the dissenting member of the Senate-House committee that wrote it, was added a denunciation by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the report said. The report continued:

"Representative Short said the CIO and the United Mine Works also have importuned the House members to oppose the measure, which gives to the war mobilizer, James F. Byrnes, power to establish employment ceilings, to freeze workers in their jobs, and to regulate the hiring and rehiring of workers. Penalties for workers or employers violating a Byrnes' order would be a one-year jail sentence and a $10,000 fine. Short and other opponents were not optimistic about their chances of stopping the bill in the House. They pinned their hopes on the absence of a quorum of 217 members. There was no quorum yesterday, many members having left for the informal two week House recess starting tonight. The Senate, with no Easter holiday planned, won't receive the bill until the House acts."

MONTGOMERY WARD CASE NOT YET FULLY SETTLED

U.S. Supreme Court Denies Government's Petition to Reconsider Seizure

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 26.—The U. S. Supreme Court again refused today to take immediate jurisdiction of the Montgomery Ward Company's case, according to a Washington dispatch.

The court's action was announced in a brief order which stated merely that the Government's petition for reconsideration was denied. The high tribunal on March 12 rejected the requests by the Government and Montgomery Ward that it make a speedy determination on the validity of the army seizure of the company's properties in seven cities.

The Government and Montgomery Ward sought to appeal directly to the Supreme Court from the decision of the U.S. District Court in Chicago that the President lacked the authority to order the facilities seized because of the company's non-compliance with a War Labor Board directive.

A direct appeal would obviate the customary argument before the Federal Circuit Court. Attorney General Francis Biddle asked the Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to consider the case unless it was first passed upon by the Seventh Circuit Court. He said that the Government must continue to operate the Montgomery Ward properties "even though that course may require the United States to invest substantial sums of money and to incur the risks of substantial liability to Montgomery Ward.

Pleas for Press Freedom
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—A strong plea for freedom of the press was made today by the president of the British Union of Journalists, according to a London report. He declared that newspapermen must be on guard against the slightest suspicion of unnecessary censorship and he also criticized the British Cabinet for refusing to let a Communist newspaperman become a correspondent of the press.

U.S. Building Program Cut
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—The presence of the British Pacific Fleet in the Far Eastern waters is one reason why the American Navy Department has cut down its latest shipbuilding program by 85 per cent and another reason is the manpower shortage, declared James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of Navy, in Washington today.

BERLIN MADE A FORTRESS; STRONG DEFENSE PLANNED

Lieutenant Von Hauenshilt Is Given Responsibility of Defending the Capital

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, March 25.—Berlin has been declared a fortress city to be defended to the last, according to the German authorities.

The Das Reich, organ of the National Socialist Party, has recently furnished the following picture of the way in which Berlin will be defended:

When German cities have become battlefields the representatives of the provincial offices of the National Socialist Party and those of the national defense army have assumed the responsibility of defending them.

When Berlin comes to be defended, the man who will be responsible for the defense of the capital would be Dr. Joseph Goebbles, representative of the branch of the National Socialist in the Berlin area. But because he is an extremely busy man, a prominent civilian will act for him.

The representative of the national defense army, who will have a share in the work of seeing that Berlin is defended, is Lieutenant General Litta von Hauenshilt, high in the esteem of the German people, who has recently been appointed to this post.

Is Distinguished Fighter

It will be remembered that Lieutenant General von Hauenshilt was wounded in the Battle of Stalingrad, and is the holder of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves which was conferred on him for the distinction with which he served in the struggle with the Soviet Union.

The country around the city of Berlin has been included in the defensive area. It makes what is known as a hedgehog position and forms an inner inclosure several hundred kilometers round.

This defensive area is under a circular system. There are numerous circles within one another and as they get to the center they grow in strength.

The defensive area is divided into districts which are in varying fan-shapes. The work of directing the defense of this area is in the hands of officers who have an abundance of experience in actual warfare acquired on the eastern front.

The means of transport within this area are underground at points where they are vital. Under this defense plan the city of Berlin will play the most important role in the defense of the Reich.

Street-fighting Foreseen

If the Soviet forces were to deliver a frontal attack on Berlin there is a strong possibility that they would be compelled to do street-fighting in which they would have to struggle hard for the possession of each house.

There is increasing reason to believe that the Soviet forces will prefer laying siege to the city to making a frontal attack upon it. An army, in order to be successful in besieging Berlin, which is one powerful fortress, must be vast beyond measure.

Moreover, such an army will count on meeting with the stiffest resistance as the units which have been withdrawn from other fighting fronts and the storm troops which have been in intensive training over a wide variety of activities for many months, will be mobilized to join the unit which has been garrisoning the city to resist the invading army.

Such is the risk the Soviet forces would have to run if they were to attack Berlin with a view to its reduction.

One feature of the system of defense in the Berlin area is the meticulous care which has been shown in making arrangements for meeting attacks from the enemy with tanks.

The German authorities have stated in unmistakable terms that Berlin would be defended to the last man and that the Germans would fight until they had used their last bullets.

In the light of this declaration of the resolution of the German people there cannot be the least doubt in the minds of the people of the world that the fortress of the city of Berlin will defy attack.

New Enemy Airfield At Changting Raided By Nippon Air Units

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, March 29.—Japanese Air Units spotted an enemy airfield in the course of construction by the China-based U.S. air force at Changting, about 150 kilometers east of Kanchow in the western part of Fukien Province, and forestalling the enemy before they could make use of it made a surprise attack last night. All bombs dropped on the runway made direct hits thus rendering it unfit for use. The enemy had massed small-type planes at the Changting Airfield and planned to use it as a base of operations for the disruption of air supply routes. At the same time it was planned to use the airfield as an emergency landing base for large bombers and carrier planes taking off from some distant place.

WAR ENTRY SEEN FORCED

By Arrangements With the Asahi

ZURICH, March 28.—The Argentine Government was forced to declare war upon the Axis as a result of the demands of the recent Mexico City conference but this declaration of war cannot be received with excessive welcome by the anti-Axis camp, for the Argentine entry into the war is merely nominal and she cannot contribute to the anti-Axis cause without taking active action against Japan, the local paper Neue Zuricher declared today.

The declaration of war was made by Argentina for its own political reasons, the paper said. But, the paper added, it will probably be impossible for Argentina to gain the trust of the anti-Axis in order to deprive Brazil of her dominant position in Latin America. The declaration, the journal declared, is notable in that it was made chiefly against Japan, on the reason that the Japanese attack on the United States was an aggressive act against the American nations, and that the declaration of war against Germany was merely secondary.

The journal said that this indicated that the anti-American coloring was still strong in Argentina and that military quarters were pro-German. Whether Argentina would now be invited to the San Francisco conference was a moot question, the paper said, adding that it would all depend on Washington and that it would probably be difficult in view of the tense Argentine-American relations since last July.

Warn Against Optimism
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—Observers back in London and Washington from the European war front warned the public against over-optimism declaring that both in the east and west the Germans are holding out very effectively at three strong points, according to a Washington report.

RADESCU IS DISMISSED

Action in Rumania Seen as Result Of Soviet Warning

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—The political tension in Rumania caused by the attacks of Leftists in Premier Nicolae Radescu's Government has now developed into an acute crisis, resulting in the dismissal from office of Radescu, writes the Economist. Armed clashes between Radescu's followers and his opponents have taken place in many Rumanian towns, and in Bucharest, several ministries and the royal palace were, for a while, beleaguered by members of the National Democratic Front among whom Communists were the most prominent.

The Allied Control Commission, it is reported, has now intervened and forbidden Rumanian troops to open fire on the demonstrators. The new feature of the situation, according to the Economist, is that King Michael has become involved in the crisis. The Leftists hinted that if the King failed to yield to the demand for Radescu's dismissal, "the position of the dynasty will be compromised" and that the agreement of last September under which the King preserved his throne might be invalidated. Significantly enough, it is pointed out by the Economist, these warnings were broadcast not from Bucharest but from Moscow.

It is further reported that on March 21 Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov's deputy commissar, H. A. Y. Vyshinsky, Soviet Vice-Foreign Commissar, arrived in Bucharest presumably to communicate the warning in person. The King apparently yielded, it is stated, as Radescu was instantly dismissed from office.

The ostensible motives for the Soviet intervention, according to the Economist, have been that the Rumanian Government failed to fulfil the terms of armistice, and that law and order must be preserved along the Soviet communication lines in Rumania. The Economist concludes with the remark that it will be interesting to see whether the present political trouble in Rumania will come under the joint consideration of the "Big Three" as the Crimea agreement would seem to suggest.

LEND-LEASE FACTS BARED

U.S. Sends 14 Per Cent of Arms Output to Allies

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 30.—Leo Crowley, Director of the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration, announced in Washington today that 58 per cent of all Lend-Lease goods shipped overseas consist of planes, tanks, guns and other finished munitions, representing about 14 per cent of America's total munitions output and her allies buy about 2 per cent more of her munitions outright. That leaves 84 per cent of all America's arms for her own armed forces, says a Washington dispatch.

Crowley told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Lend-Lease program should not be allowed to run out this year but should be extended for another year. He said: "The only vain hope of the enemy is the dissolution of this closely knit and workable partnership of ours."

Sales of the Third
"Victory" Debentures
(Fuku-Ken)

1.	Issued by:	The Japan Hypothec Bank
2.	Face-value:	¥10
3.	Issue price:	¥10
4.	Term of redemption:	No interest on the principal:
	Redeemable after 20 years after the period of sales is over.	
5.	Sales period:	From March 15, 1945.
6.	Amount of third debentures:	¥100,000,000 in 10,000,000 debentures
7.	Sales organs:	Head Office, branches and agencies of the Japan Hypothec Bank, postoffices in Japan, financing organs of various kinds, department stores and tobacco shops, etc.
8.	Encouragement money:	

Grades	Amount of Encouragement money	Number of prizes
1ST CLASS	¥50,000	100
Supplementary prize	1,000	200
2ND CLASS	5,000	900
Supplementary prize	500	1,800
3RD CLASS	500	9,000
4TH CLASS	15	1,090,000

The encouragement money will be paid in cash.

9.	Lottery date:	May 5, 1945. (Saturday)
10.	Date of payment of encouragement money:	From June 5, 1945 (Tuesday)
11.	Payer of the encouragement money:	Head Office, branches and agencies of the Japan Hypothec Bank as well as postoffices transacting the money collecting services.

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established: [illegible]
President:
[illegible] UEYAMA
Vice-President:
[illegible] MOTOHASHI
Directors:
[illegible]
Head Office: TAIHOKU
Tokyo Branch. No. 2 [illegible] 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
[illegible] Sakamoto, Manager
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, [illegible] Hakodate, Hukuoka, Keelung, [illegible] chu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, [illegible] Giran, Shinchiku, Heito, [illegible] Karenko, Makong, [illegible]
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, [illegible] chow, Amoy, Swatow, [illegible] Kiangwan, Soochow, [illegible] Chinkiang, Nanking, [illegible] hu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, [illegible] chang, Tai-hsien, Luchow, [illegible] Chaochow, [illegible] Yangchow.
[illegible]

NEW POLITICAL BODY OFFICIALLY INAUGURATED

General Minami Accepts Recommendation for Organization's Presidency

The inaugural ceremony of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, or the Greater Japan Political Association, which replaces the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, took place at the central dining hall of the House of Representatives at 2 p.m. on Friday.

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, under whose sponsorship the new political association has been shaped out, and many others who have assisted Admiral Kobayashi in the movement attended. Dr. Rentaro Mizuno submitted a detailed report on the naming of the new political association, its covenant, manifesto, planks of its platform and other important affairs connected with the new political body.

This being over General Jiro Minami was formally and unanimously recommended for its presidency. General Minami accepted the recommendation and then delivered a speech for the occasion. The selection of executive and other committee members went through without a hitch.

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso made a congratulatory address for the birth of the new political association. Admiral Kobayashi, president of the now defunct Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, also delivered an address praying for the development of the new political association.

Prior to the inauguration of the new political body, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association held its general meeting at 10 a.m. the same day, when its dissolution was passed without dissension. Admiral Kobayashi made a speech. Vice Admiral Takuo Godo, representing the members of the Association, responded to Admiral Kobayashi's speech and thanked him for his past efforts.

Minami Quits as Councillor

General Minami resigned his post as Privy Councillor. His formal resignation was announced on Thursday.

ENEMY ATROCITY BARED

A model airplane containing a time-bomb, which was dropped by an enemy plane, was found at a certain place in Shimonoseki. When picked up, it exploded and wounded four people. Thus, the enemy's cowardly means of causing casualties among innocent non-combatants has again beeng revealed.

Norihiko Ono, 12, picked up a model airplane in the vicinity of his house on March 25. He took it back to his house where he showed it to his friend Shigeki Ono, 11, and his brother Koji, 8. Suddenly something inside exploded and the three boys and Norihiko's mother, Tomoe who was working nearby, were severely wounded. They were immediately rushed to a nearby hospital, but their conditions are reported critical. On investigating the matter, it was found that the model plane had contained a time-bomb.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that a bag was found in an orange grove in Nishiuwa-gun, Ehime Prefecture, on March 24. The bag contained a rubber life-boat, some five feet long when inflated, two oars made of light metal, one sail which can be used as a tent, one rifle, 12 bullets, four cans of fresh water, some candy, a roll of bandages, medicine, fishing-tackle, a box of matches and many other articles.

The bag was evidently dropped by a Grumman which had attacked the Ehime area on the afternoon of March 18. All the enemy airmen are supplied with these bags for an emergency.

Takashima Made Chairman

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 30.—A Central China Economic Advisory Commission has just been organized in the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy in China. Its inaugural ceremony was held on Thursday with Kikujiro Takashima, president of the Central China Development Company, as chairman, and 12 members and 19 secretaries were appointed.

Munitions Firms Merged

Orders have been issued by the Munitions Ministry for the merger of the Shinetsu Chemical Fertilizer Company and Daido Chemical Fertilizer Company in accordance with Article 12 of the Munitions Company Law. Through this merger, their munitions production is expected to be sharply increased.

Obituary

Bunnosuke Takahashi, former chief justice of the Nagoya Appellate Court, died of apoplexy at his Nakano home on March 24. He was 82 years old.

Lieutenant General Shintaro Iwashita, retired, director of the Kayaba Works, passed away from illness at the Keio University Hospital on Thursday. He was [illegible] years old.

Press Comments

Friday, March 30

PROSPECT OF SNAG IN SAN FRANCISCO MEETING

MAINICHI—The San Francisco parley if opened as scheduled, is still one month off. Already controversies have come to light in various circles. The fact that the conference will not be too smooth sailing can be gathered from the report that the meeting is to last for at least three months. What is threatening to become an issue is the question of who should compose the delegations of Britain and the Soviet Union.

Regarding the Soviet delegation, according to news which has leaked out from Washington, the Soviet Union is demanding seats for delegates of the White Russian Republic and the Ukraine Republic. Last year, when the constitution of the Soviet Union was amended and the principle of turning over diplomatic rights to each of the Republics was stipulated, the Soviet Union's intentions toward international conferences of the future were already made clear.

Since then, this principle has been enforced in some of the Republics and People's Commissars of Foreign Affairs have been appointed. The demand of the Soviet Union, therefore, concerning the San Francisco Conference is not at all surprising. Some might question the true aspects of the turning over of diplomatic rights as carried out within the Soviet Union, but such people need only recall the position of the British Dominions vis-a-vis the Versailles Treaty.

Secondly, as regards the case of the British Empire: For the Paris Peace Conference, British Prime Minister Lloyd George took along not only the Prime Ministers of the Dominions but even a representative from India. This time, however, it seems that they have decided otherwise, and Britain will represent only herself. Canada, Australia and others were, at the time of the Paris Conference, mere Dominions but after the war their position as constitutionally independent countries was recognized.

However, today as independent countries they have lost their qualifications for participation in international conferences. It is unnecessary to point out that this was previously arranged between America and Britain to forestall the anticipated course of action of the Soviet Union. But what has yet to be tackled is the dissatisfaction of Canada and similar states. It will be interesting to see how Churchill is going to handle this problem.

The dependence of Britain on her Dominions in the current war is beyond comparison with that in the previous World War. Moreover, Canada and the others are also pure Anglo-Saxons when it comes to selfish interests. What action will they take when their contributions are ignored on an important occasion?

The San Francisco Conference is fraught with deep significance as regards the relations between the Soviet Union and the British Empire. The British Empire, as such, may on that occasion perhaps sustain a fatal internal wound.

WILL HELP RAID VICTIMS

Those Who Lose Securities Can Have Ownership Guaranteed

In order to cope with the losses of postal savings pass-books, transfer savings pass-books and other securities due to air raids, the Transportation and Communications Ministry issued a special ordinance on Friday by which those who suffer such a loss will be able to have their ownership guaranteed.

According to the new regulations, those who lose their postal savings pass-books and others should make reports to nearby post-offices within six months from the day of their loss. In this connection, the same Ministry advises the people to note down the numbers of the savings pass-books and other securities in their possession.

Merging Film Firms

The production, distribution, performance and material for films in Japan have been in the hands of the Dai Nippon Eiga Kyokai, Eiga Haikyusha, Dai Nippon Kyoko Kyokai and the Dai Nippon Eiga Shizai Kabushiki Kaisha in cooperation with each other but henceforth all four bodies will be amalgamated to form the Eiga Kosha. With arrangements having been completed, the new organ is expected to start its activities early in April.

Koepang Sultan Donates

Domei

SINGARADJA.—Manifesting a superb fighting spirit the Timor tribesmen are exerting their utmost in the production of foodstuffs and the construction of bases under the guidance of the Sultan in the face of frequent enemy air raids. Recently the Sultan of Koepang called upon the Japanese Government authorities of the Military Administration and donated 400,000 guilders as a fund to build aircraft.

ARMY CAN NOW CALL UP YOUTHS OF 17, 18 YEARS

Revised Military Service Law Can Be Applied to Young Men in Japan Proper

Considering the prevailing war situation, part of the regulations concerning reservists was revised by an ordinance on March 29. This revision has empowered the military authorities to call to the colors young men of 17 and 18 years, who have not yet reached the regular military age, but who are already on the reservist list under existing regulations.

Through the revision of the Military Service Law, decreed on October 18, 1944, to be effective on November 1, young Japanese of 17 and 18 years, whether residing in Japan Proper, Chosen or Taiwan, Manchoukuo or China, were made liable to military service, so far as the regulations went, but the application of the regulations was territorially limited to the war theaters, Japanese possessions, and regions brought under Japanese occupation after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Japan Proper was excluded from the operation of the same regulations, but this proviso has now been removed in view of the war situation.

The ordinance promulgated on March 29 is an epoch-making measure, in that it enables the young Japanese of 17 and 18 years to serve side by side with their older brethren for the defense of their country. These young men are now in a position to prove their mettle, fighting on the first line when the country calls them and in case of enemy invasion.

Many of them, however, are already in essential services as labor service youths or in other capacities. In calling up these young reservists, the military authorities will exercise care, so that war production and essential services will not be adversely affected. The companies, factories, and establishments, in which they are now employed, are required to provide replacements, in case they are called up.

When summoned to the colors, young men of 17 and 18 years will undergo a physical examination, and this will obviate the necessity of undergoing the customary examination when they reach the regular military age. Those students, who have hitherto been exempted from the call to the colors, must present reports, through the directors of their schools, to the regimental headquarters controlling their native places and also to the headquarters controlling localities where they may be residing for the time being.

KANDA WILL BE RESTORED

Ideal Air-Raid Shelters, Vegetable Gardens Being Planned

That portion of Kanda Ward which was devastated by the disaster brought on by the enemy in its raid on Tokyo Metropolis on March 9 will be restored within the next month before its incorporation in the one big system of fortifications the capital is to be.

Concrete plans for the restoration of damaged Kanda were discussed at a meeting held at the Kanda Ward office at 10 a.m. on March 28 attended by the heads of more than 10 bloc associations under the jurisdiction of which were the more heavily damaged parts of Kanda.

Under the plan which was discussed at the meeting the sufferers from the disaster caused by the enemy in Kanda will be organized into the Kanda Restoration Volunteer Corps, probably under the direction of Kyoichi Miyake, member of the House of Representatives, with the members occupying themselves with the construction of ideal air-raid shelters and underground residential quarters over devastated Kanda, and with the bringing of the site of damaged Kanda under cultivation.

Kanji Kato, President of the Uchihara Training Station, will look after all affairs connected with the placing of devastated Kanda under the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes, while a member of the House of Representatives, recently returned from the front, will direct the work of constructing air-raid shelters.

The Kanda Restoration Volunteer Corps will be brought into being in a ceremony to be held at 10 a.m. on April 1.

Banker Resigns Post

Teruo Akashi, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Teikoku Bank, Tokyo, has resigned to pave the way for promotion of junior staff members. Mr. Akashi will, however, remain as adviser to the bank. Succeeding Mr. Akashi, Junshiro Mandai, president of the bank, has been nominated to its chairmanship, while its vice-president Takeo Irumano has assumed its presidency, Shuichiro Sasaki, managing-director, has been promoted to vice-presidency.

Mr. Akashi on Thursday was recommended for advisership to the Finance Ministry. With his appointment the number of advisers to the Ministry has increased to nine.

MASS DISPERSION PUSHED

29 Special Trains to Be Used to Carry People From Tokyo

In order to strengthen Tokyo's air raid defense setup and, at the same time, facilitate the measures for effecting the foodstuff self-sufficiency policy, the Transportation and Communications Ministry has decided to carry out a large-scale dispersion of aged persons, children, and expectant mothers by means of running 29 special trains from April 1. The program also includes measures for spacing out of buildings.

Those who are urgently advised to leave the Metropolis are the children now enrolled in the lower grades of national schools, infants, expectant mothers, those above 65 years of age, the sick and disabled and the others who are to accompany the aforementioned evacuees.

JAPAN-THAILAND BONDS ARE SEEN STRENGTHENED

All Thai People Are Strongly Desirous of Nippon's Victory in War

Domei

SAIGON, March 28.—Relations between Japan and Thailand are as intimate as could be wished, stated Itaro Mizuno, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, at present sojourning in Saigon, in an article published yesterday on the subject of recent conditions in Thailand.

"The only thought of the Thai people at the moment is of maintaining independence," he emphasized. "There is not the least doubt in their minds that in order to achieve the end it is absolutely necessary to share the fate of Japan.

"It is no wonder that everybody in Thailand has an intense desire to see Japan merge victorious from the conflict and that there are none who in the least doubt the ultimate triumph of Japan over her enemies.

"In Thailand there is a national defense army of a considerable strength. In addition there is the police corps under the direction of General Adun Detcharat, which is as strong numerically as the national defense army.

"Both the national defense army and the police corps are equipped perfectly, and along with the Japanese garrison troops are undertaking the defense of the country.

Industrial Production Increases

"As for industrial production in Thailand a marked increase has come about of late. In addition to rice and leather, the industrialists of Thailand are launching more and more wooden vessels and at the same time are turning out increasing quantities of arms and ammunition.

"As a base for the supply of the needs of the War of Greater East Asia Thailand is rapidly increasing in importance, which already is great. The day is bound to come soon when there will be a brisk interchange of commodities between Thailand and Indo-China.

"It has come into my mind that rice produced in Thailand will be finding its way into North Indo-China and that in return Thailand will be receiving coal and chemicals produced in Thailand.

"Before us lies the vision of Thailand, Indo-China, Burma, and Malai, united in the purpose of helping to complete the work of carrying the war through to its end while at the same time supply the needs of one another. How soon this desired state of things can be brought into realization is the problem before us at the present stage of the war.

"Needless to say, the part Thailand is to play in realizing this condition is of high importance.

"It is reassuring to know that Prime Minister Khung Aphaiwong and other members of the Thai Government are in complete agreement on what to do in order to achieve perfect unity with Indo-China, Burma, and Malai, and have confidence in their ability to make such a unity a reality at an early date.

Holding Wartime Meeting

Domei

NANKING, March 28.—Rallying to the emergency which now faces the country as America harbors designs on the continent and with the anniversary of the return of the capital to Nanking about to be celebrated, a Wartime Conference of the People's Representatives with 51 participants from North, Central and South China will be held in Nanking for three days from today for the purpose of fighting the Anglo-Americans to the bitter end, and in a movement against Communism and the return of peace.

Vortrag O.A.G.

Mittwoch 4. IV., 17 Uhr 30

Dr. H. Schwalbe (Matsue): Das Bild des Menschen im Denken Ostasiens.

Bei Keikaikeiho um 16 Uhr faellt der Vortrag aus.

STIRRING TAKE-OFF SCENE OF AZUSA UNIT DESCRIBED

Heroes of Death Squad Forget Cares for a While at Happy Send-Off Party

By T. TANAKA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 28.—The Azusa Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps in making a surprise attack upon an enemy task force anchored off the West Caroline Islands on March 11 gained considerable results. According to the Imperial Headquarters announcement of March 25 several fires were caused while at least one aircraft carrier was set ablaze.

On the eve of their attack, the members of the unit were given a send-off party by the Supreme Commander at this undisclosed base and for a brief spell they forgot the cares of the world as they joined in drinking and singing.

The morning of March 11 broke and everything was in readiness at the large airfield. The crack bombers painted dark green and silver were lined up with their engines humming smoothly. At the appointed hour the unit members gathered in front of the commander, and with courage such as to be found in the young only and with burning resolve and devotion to purpose, they faced their leader as he spoke a few words just before their take-off

"It is my confident belief that with your loyalty and sincerity of will together with the many days spent in diligent training you will by the grace of heaven succeed in your mission. Now go." The unit leader saluted in response to these simple farewell words of the commander. Then one plane followed by another skimming over the gravel lifted gracefully over the runway. The commander and the ground crew watched their flight until they were lost to view.

Back at base headquarters, news was being momentarily awaited as the crack Azusa Unit approached within a certain distance of their objective. The time fixed for the attack was overdue and while those remaining at the base prayed for the success of the unit, suddenly through the wireless the message was conveyed, "All planes make attack." Then a few minutes later the message came, "Direct hit made on aircraft carrier."

'44 MOVIE PRIZES GIVEN

'Kato Hayabusa Sento Tai' Wins ¥7,000; Best Records Picked

Prizes for the best motion pictures and phonograph records for 1944 were awarded by the Education Ministry at a ceremony held at the official residence of the Education Minister at 2 p.m. Wednesday. The best motion picture for the year was judged to be "Kato Hayabusa Sento Tai," or the Kato Hayabusa Fighter Force, for which the Toho Company was awarded ¥7,000. The best record was considered to be "Kokamon" by Nitchiku.

Runner up to "Kato Hayabusa Sento Tai" was the documentary film, "Gochin," depicting submarine operations in the Indian Ocean, by the Nippon Eiga Sha, which was awarded ¥6,000. Toho's "Ano Hata O Ute," or Shoot that Flag, won a prize of ¥5,000, and the Riken Scientific Films' "Bakufu to Dampen," dealing with detonations and shell fragments, won ¥3,000.

Second prize among the records was Nitchiku's "Sara," followed by the same company's "Boku wa Sora e, Kimi wa Umi e," or You Join the Air Force and I'll Join the Navy; the same company's "O Yama no Sugi no Ko," or the Young Cryptomeria Tree on the Mountain; the same company's "Shori no Hi Made," or Until the Day of Victory; Nippon Gramaphone's "Dai Koku no Uta," or the Great Aviation Song; and the same company's Kabuki play, "Kimura Nagato no Kami."

Heads Bar Association

Yoshitsugu Takahashi on Thursday was elected chairman of the Tokyo Bar Association while Kiyoshi Ida, Toshio Sato and Chikao Miyamoto were elected vice-chairmen.

TO UP FOODSTUFF OUTPUT

War Victims, Evacuees to Be Mobilized for Farm Work

The Central Agricultural Association, which has drawn up an emergency measure to mobilize war victims and evacuees from urban districts for the task of boosting agricultural production, has instructed the local agricultural associations to put the measure into practice as quickly as possible.

Those war victims and evacuees who are received by their relatives in rural districts will have uncultivated areas suitable in size to their capacities placed at their disposal for cultivation. If this is found impossible or impracticable, they will have to work on their relations' farms, so that agricultural production may be boosted.

In case of those who have no relatives to receive them, the agricultural associations concerned, with the cooperation of the local authorities, will select areas capable of new cultivation, assigning groups of evacuees to the work. The prefectural and village agricultural associations are to take steps to see that the measure communicated from the Central Agricultural Association to the local associations be put into operation in time for the sowing season.

In assigning the war sufferers and evacuees, individual capacities will be taken into consideration. Those women who are incapable of farm work will be assigned to the task of communal sewing, cooking, and care of children. The local agricultural associations are also instructed to see that the rationing system in rural districts is not disturbed by the introduction of new men and women.

SUSPEND EXPRESS TRAINS

Chosen Bares Changes in Schedule On Keijo-Fusan Line

Domei

KEIJO, March 29.—For the increased transportation of vital commodities, the Keijo to Fusan express train leaving Keijo at 6.30 p.m. and arriving at Fusan at 5:30 a.m. will be discontinued from April 1 and the express leaving Fusan at 7:30 p.m. arriving at Keijo at 7:15 a.m. will be suspended from April 2, it has been announced by the Transportation Bureau of the Government General of Chosen.

General travel will be restricted accordingly and the policy to allow travel for those on urgent, official business and other important duties will be effected.

Limiting Ocean Traveling

For reasons of transportation the steamer service between Shimonoseki and Fusan will be limited to persons with special qualifications for three days from Wednesday, March 28. Those with passage for March 29, 30, 31 and April 1 will have their date of sailing postponed two days and persons without the day of sailing fixed will be unable to procure bookings for the crossing, it was announced by the Transportation and Communications Ministry on Wednesday.

RADIO BROADCASTING SET TO UNDERGO REVAMPING

News to Take First Place in New Setup—Change Slated for April 1

To effect a wartime structure in broadcasting in keeping with the times and the national life of the people, various changes will be carried out as from April 1.

Music after news broadcasts which will be given during the day and evening at 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., noon, 3 p.m., 5 p.m., and 7 p.m., and 9 p.m., will be restricted to recordings only while radio drill broadcasts will be simplified with the preliminary playing of march music being discontinued.

Special daytime broadcasts for nurseries, schools and for housewives will be abolished but broadcasts for patients in sanatoriums will be continued due to its great popularity. The hour will however be changed and the broadcast heard from 4 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Up till now various talks were made regularly after the news broadcasts at 7 a.m., 1 p.m. and 7 p.m., but hereafter there will be no fixed time for such addresses which will be less abstract and more in keeping with the people's life.

Due to the discontinuation of the broadcasts for schools, the children's hour in the evening will be lengthened to last 55 minutes, incorporating into this broadcast part of the program included in the school hour.

Emphasis will be laid in the evening broadcasts for adults when programs lasting not more than one hour will be heard.

On holidays special music and other radio entertainments will be broadcast from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. while on Sundays highlights of the week will be relayed by air from 10 to 11 a.m.

Courts Move to New Site

The Supreme Court and Tokyo Appellate Court have moved to the building of the Atomi Higher Girls' School in Koishikawa-ku.

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ENGLISH books on politics, science, fiction, etc. Apply Box 445, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INDIAN food prepared from eggs, meat, sweet potatoes, almonds and other valuable spices. Orders to be taken on 1st and 2nd of April which will be delivered on April 8 and 9 at the house of V. B. Sheth, No. 343, Mure, Mitakamachi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo-to. Five minutes from Inokashira Koen station. Postal orders and inquiries by letter cannot be attended to. Indian spices, etc. in smaller or larger quantities obtainable daily.

LADY'S shoes, unsurpassed imported quality, size 3-3½, Cuban heels. Will sell or exchange with anything worthwhile, preferably edibles. Apply Box 16, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 446, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEMO pad for engagement, [illegible] pages (54 weeks). Size: [illegible]. Price ¥2.00 per copy. Apply Box 443, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO (Bluthner); roll top desk; revolving easy chair; three chairs, sofa; and round table. Apply Box 4, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PURE wool suitings, crepe sole shoes, medium size, furniture, etc. Can be seen at Miyanoshita, Hakone. Apply Box 15, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO-GRAMOPHONE, 7 tubes, moderate price. Phone 48-[illegible], or apply Box 11, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 893, 403, 5857, 3858, 3859, 3003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1945

America Prepares to Renege

Already the Americans are indicating what line of argument they will take to deny the Philippines the independence which they so blithely promised when it was not in their power to grant. Now that they have returned to a portion of the Philippines, the Americans are getting ready to renege on their promise. To be sure, having once made the promise, they are saying that they will abide by it if the Filipinos insist, but they are warning the Filipinos that it will be for their own good if they will agree to a deferment of the promise for a good long while to come, perhaps even permanently.

Declared Paul V. McNutt, former High Commissioner to the Philippines: "If the Filipinos defer the question of independence, they are more likely to get a sympathetic reaction from Congress on rehabilitation measures. If the Philippines step off into an uncharted sea, as some of their leaders seem to be advocating, the islands are clearly destined for trouble. It is more than possible that if they get their freedom now, they may never again attain their prewar economic stability and may destine themselves to a permanently lowered standard of living." Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes seconded the view that independence would be "harmful" to the Philippines by declaring: "I fear that the war has dealt blows to its economy, its people, and its government too severe to permit a complete break with the United States at this time." Meanwhile, Senator Kenneth McKellar disclosed that the Senate Appropriations Committee has taken steps to survey the islands' economic program before independence is granted, a survey which may be prolonged interminably and which may result in a recommendation for indefinite postponement of independence.

This is the same sort of argument which the Americans used to deny independence to the Philippines before the war, the same sort of argument which they used to delay the change from an outright dependency to a Commonwealth committed to eventual independence, and the same sort of argument which they used after the establishment of the Commonwealth to intimidate it into retaining permanent connections with the United States even after the date of the projected nominal independence. Before the war it was the bogey of the Japanese peril which they used to frighten the Filipinos into remaining tied to the apron strings of the United States; now that it has been shown that Japan fostered instead of hampered Philippine independence, the Americans are using the specter of rehabilitation costs as a bogey to frighten the Filipinos into acquiescing in the restoration of prolonged American rule.

At the time when Japan drove the Americans from the Philippines altogether and aided the Filipinos in setting up a truly and completely independent Republic of the Philippines, the United States was forced by this example to make an imitative gesture of promising the exiled Commonwealth Government that independence would be granted immediately after American rule had been re-established in the Philippines. But now, no sooner have the Americans returned to a portion of the Philippines, no sooner has the condition for the fulfilment of their promise appeared in sight, than have the Americans set about to invent excuses to circumvent and nullify their promise.

This American attitude is not surprising, for, after all, the only interest which alien invaders like the Americans can have in any Oriental country is in the prospects of imperialistic exploitation. Only a kindred Oriental people like the Japanese can share with the Filipinos their fervent desire for the control of their own national destiny independent of alien domination. Only through the expulsion of the Americans and through cooperation with Japan can the Philippines gain or retain its independence. The contrasting actions of Japan and the United States toward the Philippines must convince the Filipinos of this incontrovertible fact.

De Gaulle's Misstep

De Gaulle's attempt to secure for France a position of independent power and prestige by flaunting the dictates of Britain and the United States seems to have backfired, at least temporarily. It will be recalled that he declined last month to have France act as one of the sponsor nations for the forthcoming San Francisco Conference on the grounds that if France accepted that position, it would appear that France had endorsed all the decisions of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and the Crimea Conference in which she was not allowed to participate. By having France attend the San Francisco Conference merely as one of the invited nations instead of as a sponsor, De Gaulle apparently hoped that France would be able to win a position of exceptional importance as the leading critic of the plans arbitrarily drafted by the Anglo-American statesmen and as the champion of the protests of the smaller nations against the domineering attitude of the Great Powers. In preparation for playing this role, France went so far as to indicate that she would introduce at the San Francisco Conference new and independent proposals concerning the voting procedure of the Security Council of the proposed world organization and concerning the independent and automatic operation of regional agreements within the framework of the proposed organization.

The underlying reason for the intransigent attitude of France is, of course, to be found in her resentment over the fact that she was not invited to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and particularly to the Crimea Conference, and also over the fact that she is bitterly dissatisfied over the social and economic conditions which have come to prevail within her borders as the consequence of the Anglo-American military occupation. Motivated by this resentment, France apparently hoped that a truculent and self-assertive policy on her part would force the Great Powers to extend her greater consideration and would also win for her the backing of the smaller countries, thereby enabling her to play an important role in world politics.

In this calculation, France obviously counted on the tacit moral support of the Soviet Union, for it is inconceivable that France thought she could succeed by dint of her own power alone. France had reasonable grounds for thinking that diplomatic support from the Soviet Union would be forthcoming, for it is no secret that the Soviet Union is lukewarm toward the Dumbarton Oaks plan and that there are scarcely-veiled conflicts between her and the Anglo-American Powers. Moreover, there is the formidable fact of the Soviet-French Alliance.

But contrary to De Gaulle's expectations, the Soviet Union apparently decided that France was making too much of a nuisance of herself. For reasons of expediency, particularly since the Crimea Conference, the Soviet Union is adhering to the policy of at least nominal unity with the Anglo-American Powers. Moreover, however lukewarm she may be, the Soviet Union was a party to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and is one of the sponsors of the San Francisco Conference. Hence the Kremlin undertook to manifest an attitude of rebuke toward the obstreperous French tactics.

The net result has therefore only been to increase the Anglo-American antipathy toward the De Gaullist regime and to call forth sharp censure and denunciation. De Gaulle's efforts in this case proved to be just as futile as his rejection of President Roosevelt's invitation to a meeting at Algiers last month, which, while it might have gratified De Gaulle's amour propre, only resulted in the further ignoring of France.

Alarmed by this unexpected turn of events, De Gaulle is now trimming his sails by indicating that France will not insist on pushing her proposals at the San Francisco Conference but that she will continue to insist upon her right to participate in the military occupation of the Rhineland. Since this latter demand has already been conceded her by the Big Three in theory, the shift in De Gaulle's emphasis represents a decided retreat for France.

As for the smaller nations like Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg whose cooperation France tried to woo, however much they may sympathize with France, it is a foregone conclusion that they will not dare do otherwise than follow obediently the dictates of the Great Powers. De Gaulle by his ill-advised machinations has therefore only succeeded in placing France in an increasingly difficulty position.

MENGCHIANG'S FOOD PRODUCTION PLAN

Authorities Putting More Emphasis This Year on Farm Output

Mengchiang's food increase plan is now considered a matter of great importance since the War of Greater East Asia has now entered into a decisive stage. This plan is a part of its general economic reconstruction program which has entered its fourth year.

Mengchiang is much favored agriculturally in that it has an enormous area under cultivation. It produces so much foodstuff that it can export considerable quantities. For this reason, the Mengchiang Government since its establishment, did not see any particular need in increasing its food production.

But with the coming of the war and the decisive turn of the war, its position has naturally changed. Instead of merely meeting its domestic demands and disposing of whatever it could spare, as has been the case in the past, it is now being encouraged to raise and export as much as possible. As a result, it has worked out a more suitable program under the five-year economic construction plan which it launched in 1942.

Even under the five-year plan, the production increase was to be carried out in paddy rice, wheat, barley, oats, beans, millet and corn, besides hemp, flax and tobacco. To make this possible, efforts were directed toward the selection of the best seeds, the eradication of harmful insects, the reclamation of undeveloped land by irrigation, the intensification of irrigation on the developed lands, the utilization of idle land, and the improvement of seeds.

The results in the initial year under this plan did not show an increase of more than 30 per cent of the pre-determined goal. This was due to four reasons: the time was too limited; there was not sufficient leadership in local districts; the farmers did not pay much attention to the government's instructions, relying on the favorable conditions of the land to do the trick; there was a lack of experience.

Improvement Made

In the second year, 1943, there was quite an improvement over the previous year. The improvement was due to favorable weather conditions throughout the land, excepting where there was a little too much rainfall. The cereal crop showed a 27 per cent increase and the potato crop 40 per cent as compared with the productions of the previous year. In addition to this, the collection and distribution of crops were favorably carried out. As a result, not only was the expected output obtained but foodstuff were sent out to North China.

In the third year, 1944, the foodstuff goal was upped due to the intensification of the war situation. Mengchiang began to raise vegetables needed in oil extraction and medicinal purposes. It enlarged upon its previous year's plan for increased foodstuff by 10 per cent. The government sent out leaflets containing instructions and suggestions regarding the choice of seeds, reclamation of waste land in the mountainous regions, the clearing up of unused land, the early sowing of wheat, barley and oats, a general movement for selecting the best sowing season, a general intensification of irrigation, the cultivation of land during sprouting time, and an early weeding. As a result, as the weather conditions were very good after the sowing season, that year saw a bumper crop.

There was an 11 per cent increase in food output, 6 per cent in special crops, and 15 per cent in potatoes. Suantai region showed a gain of 2 per cent; Tatung, 9 per cent; Pamong, 15 per cent; western districts, 27 per cent; and Chamong, 16 per cent. Millet crops increased by 7 per cent; corn, 15 per cent; buck wheat, 10 per cent wheat, 14 per cent; oats, 17 per cent; beans, 17 per cent; sesame, 11 per cent and vegetables, 2 per cent.

Encouraged by these results, both the government authorities and the people are intending to increase the crops still further for this year This year's programs include:

1. Grains: to assure a certain fixed tonnage of principal food crops;

2. Special crops: in view of the development of the war situation, these will be increased in accordance with the demands of the war industries. The raising of castor oil plants and grapes will be under government direction, while the cultivation of flax will be largely left in the hands of the Kanegafuchi Industry and Nitto Spinning companies, and that of tobacco in the hands of the Toyo Tobacco Company;

3. Vegetables: the raising of vegetables has been carried on vigorously. But as a matter of fact, vegetable raising has been somewhat neglected for various reasons. From this year on, various new tracts of land suitable for vegetable cultivation will be opened up;

4. Training of farm leaders: the training of farm leaders is absolutely necessary to assure increased farm production. It will be done in the following three ways:

a. Re-training of farm leaders throughout the cities and hsiens in Mengchiang;

b. Training of responsible leaders for the increase of paddy rice and hemp;

c. Training of forestry experts;

5. Paddy rice: In view of the great importance attached to the increase of rice crop in Mengchiang where it is used as staple food, it is expected to increase the output on a larger scale for this year than ever before.

It goes without saying that when the foregoing plan materializes there will be a big increase in the supply of principal food products to North China and elsewhere in the future.

CRITICISMS OF DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN

Postwar Machinery Must Be Reconstructed Five Years After the Conclusion of the Current War

By RETSU KIYOZAWA
(From the Toyo Keizai Shimpo)

I

Criticism is not essentially destructive: where there is criticism there will be reflection and progress. But criticism should not remain negative in character if it is to be constructive. This is particularly so in connection with the proposal for the establishment of an international security machinery. In this article, I should like to lay down my own personal plan for a postwar world order in the hope that our national ideal for a universal brotherhood, "Hakko Ichiu", may find expression in some concrete form for the maintenance of world peace.

Experiment only for Five Years

I shall take the "United Nations" of the Dumbarton Oaks Plan as the basis of my discussion and critical analysis. Although it was drafted by a conference of the anti-Axis side, I find it convenient to take it up as a draft already laid before the world, in order to make revisions thereon for the ultimate purpose of expressing my own ideas about the postwar security machinery.

I do not mean, however, to accept the "United Nations" plan for postwar security machinery in its original form. First, I wish to insert the following clause into the proposed plan: "The signatories shall consent to a re-examination of the provisions of the plan after a lapse of five years following the close of the current war".

As my reason for inserting the above provision, I shall quote from Winston Churchill's "My Early Life": "It is extremely difficult for the victors in a war to make a good peace, just as those who are capable of making a good peace will not win a war." The prosecution of war and the creation of a machinery for the maintenance of a lasting peace must be the products of two entirely different mental attitudes. The atmosphere of the world which has been deflected by war propaganda would be totally unsuitable for the drafting of a peace machinery with the object of maintaining order in peace time. This truth is best illustrated by the attitude of the conferees with which the Dumbarton Oaks plan was adopted. It is also apparent that the condition of the world immediately after the close of the war would not remain the same for any long period of time. Any attempt to enforce such a postwar condition for any indefinite period will itself destroy peace. But a lapse of five years following the cessation of hostilities will allow the world to settle down to its natural status.

Opening up of Resources

The "United Nations" plan gives the following four points as objectives: (1) the maintenance of international peace and security; (2) the development of international friendly relations; (3) cooperation in international economics, social, and humanitarian problems, and (4) the establishment of a central organ for the attainment of common objects. I wish to insert another item between the second and third points as follows:

"In order to assure the firm establishment of a peace capable of assuring security to mankind as well as releasing mankind from poverty, all nations, great and small, victors or vanquished, shall enjoy access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity, while the policies of economic blockade and of financial pressure shall be abolished."

Now, the foregoing clause is nothing new, for it is provided in the third and fourth articles of the Atlantic Charter adopted by the Anglo-Americans and their allies on August 14, 1941. It is rather curious that the draft of the "United Nations" plan which is supposed to be based on this charter should be silent on these important points. The nations of the world certainly have the right to demand the execution of these promises.

That a monopoly of the resources of the world, inequality of living standards, and exclusive economic policies have been the main causes of war has been admitted by the leaders of the leading anti-Axis group, such as the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union. Without touching on these problems, it would be impossible to bring about any lasting world peace. So long as the "United Nations" plan forms the center of the proposed postwar security machinery, the solution of economic problems should not be left to mere supplementary economic agreements. In view of the fact that The Hague Conventions of 1907 (the Second Peace Conference) had as its chief object respect for international law, the proposed security machinery must strive toward a larger objective.

Two Objectionable Clauses

The anti-Axis security project adopts "principles" in addition to "purposes". Such a method of classification is rather unusual, but not objectionable. However, I object to the insertion of the clause stating that "the organization is based on the principles of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states." I also object to the insertion of another clause stating that "the organization should be open to all peace-loving states." I would combine these two objectionable clauses into a single clause reading somewhat as follows:

"The membership of this organization shall be composed of countries, territories, or colonies which enjoy perfect autonomy and which agree to the charter of the organization and are willing to observe it with fidelity."

My reasons are clear. The main object of the drafters in inserting the "peace-loving-states" clause is to exclude both Japan and Germany from the projected organization. However, it is clear as daylight that any world security machinery cannot succeed without the participation therein by these two strong world Powers. Lord Cecil, who was an ardent supporter of the League of Nations, himself has admitted that the failure of the League was mainly due to its exclusion of Germany from its membership from the outset. (Lord Cecil's "The League as a Road to Peace" in "The Intelligent Man's Way to Prevent War".) Secondly, I object to the vagueness of the expression "peace-loving states," which is open to various interpretations. The Japanese consider themselves and Germans as ardent supporters of world peace. Such a vague expression should not be employed in the basic machinery of world peace. Thirdly, there is a vast possibility of some nations making their own selfish interpretations of the meaning of this expression and of imposing their ideas upon others. Do the Anglo-American nations regard the Soviet Union, but does the Soviet Union regard the Anglo-American nations as "peace-loving nations"? Fourthly, it would be neither true to fact nor rational to classify the nations of the world into two groups, namely, "aggressors" and "peace-loving nations."

Not Right Method

I have no objection to the structure of the proposed organization into a general assembly and the security council, but the main object of the proposed organization of having military force in the background to be provided by the three anti-Axis nations, namely, the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union (and Chungking and France in a lesser degree) would not be the right method of maintaining an equitable world peace. (It will be observed that the intention to use force has been publicly announced by the leaders of these anti-Axis nations as shown by Prime Minister Churchill's speech on November 21, 1943, United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's 17-point speech on American diplomacy on March 21, 1944, and Premier Josef Stalin's speech on November 5, 1944), for I realize that such employment of force would result in (1) the despotism of a few powerful nations and (2) a hot-bed of power politics.

Space does not permit me to present a detailed revision of the plan in respect to this matter, since different clauses are corelated in a highly complex manner, and I shall be content herein with the elucidation of only an outline of my plan.

I shall first take up the problem of procedure. First, since the basic idea of the machinery lies in the "equality of sovereignty" a much greater sovereign and independent status should be given to each member of the assembly and the assembly itself. There should be greater security for the members of the general assembly to protect their own positions against the encroaching aggression of the more powerful members who are entrenched in the security council; and they should not content themselves with merely the right to appear at the meetings of the council as parties to some international controversy.

Secondly, the powers of the security council should be restricted just as in the League of Nations council which was an executive organ. As to the exercise of force, it should be resorted to only after a verdict has been made by the "International Arbitration Court" to which I shall refer later.

The reasons for the foregoing contention are clear. The nations will be so utterly exhausted after the Second World War that there will be no war on a large scale for some time to come. Thus, there will be only rare occasions on which some "big Powers" will be called upon to bring on their military sanctions upon others. The only danger is when the "big Powers" oppose their neighbors; but the proposed anti-Axis security machinery has absolutely no provision for guaranteeing the justice of "small nations." It is very clear that, if the powers of the "powerful nations" are greatly enlarged after the war, the perpetuation of an unjust world situation arising from their exercise of force would be unavoidable.

While it is unavoidable that the main and central emphasis should be placed on powerful nations in the present stage of the world, an effective security machinery vis-a-vis this world situation must be re-examined after a lapse of five years following the termination of hostilities as by that time the hectic war psychology will have cooled down.

World Arbitration Court Needed

It would be highly dangerous to entrust the work of maintaining international peace and security entirely to the proposed security council, which, according to the proposed plan, is to settle all disputes arising among the nations. The following provisions will be found advisable for a more rational solution of this problem.

(1) In case the parties to a dispute are unable to settle their differences by negotiations the matter may be presented to the security council through the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

(2) In case the parties to some controversy do not desire to refer it to the security council, the controversy should be sent to the International Court of Justice. If this Court should decide that the case in question is not of a legal nature, it should be referred to an International Court of Arbitration to be separately established for examination and verdict. The parties to such controversies should pledge themselves beforehand to abide by the decision of this Court.

(3) In addition to the International Court of Justice, there should be established an International Court of Arbitration. This court should take up all cases which do not belong to the jurisdiction of the International Judicial Court of Justice.

The purpose of my above proposal is to create an international court of arbitration in order to assure equity in the solution of international disputes. International law does not recognize the settlement of disputes on the basis of law but "ex aeque et bono," which solution is provided by the Treaty of Arbitration between Switzerland and Italy concluded in 1926. Sanctions may be applied to any nation which does not abide by the verdict of this Court.

Clause Should Be Inserted

When an international court of arbitration has been created, the exclusion of the problems which countries like the United States regard as domestic problems, the immigration problem for instance cannot be reasonably excluded from the list of items open to investigation by such an international organ. Under such circumstances the following clause should be further inserted:

(4) Cases which are ordinarily regarded as domestic issues but which are liable to menace world peace and security should be referred for examination and decision to the organ (the United Nations' machinery). The parties to such cases should pledge themselves to abide by the decision of this organ.

Such a provision as this would make such international stipulations as the Bryan Peace Treaty of 1913 as well as the Kelogg Anti-War Pact of 1928 far less conditional, so that many nations would probably object to it. But the real sincerity of the United States would be tested by her attitude to such a proposal for international justice, since it will indicate her readiness and determination to abandon her policy of racial superiority. The British Empire has also refused to refer to the International Court of Justice any dispute among the Dominion members, as she regards them as domestic issues. The aim of my revision of the Dumbarton Oaks machinery is to refer all such disputes to the deliberations of the said machinery.

Under the League of Nations, Germany's armaments were restricted and the members of the League pledged to limit their own. But the "United Nations" plan provides a structure by which the strong Powers may expand their armaments limitlessly. Moreover, the leaders of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union have frequently revealed their intentions of disarming both Japan and Germany, although nothing of the sort is actually contained in the security plan itself. Whether their will can be translated into actuality is another issue. Theoretically speaking, however, such an injustice is not permissible.

(To Be Concluded)

PROPOSAL FOR A CONFERENCE ON CULTURE

Plans Needed for Direct Application of Joint Declaration

By MASAMICHI ROYAMA

The War of Greater East Asia has already entered the fourth year of a gruesome struggle, a year wherein the war situation marks a phase of fast, furious and decisive operations. Unlike the intensified developments which characterize the war situation, political and diplomatic activity in relation to the construction of Greater East Asia remains, however, comparatively slack and dull. While this is, on the one hand, a natural phenomenon and calls for no special anxiety, this state of affairs, completely satisfactory.

A year has elapsed since the Assembly of Greater East Asia Nations was held.

Just as the elucidation of the principles of the Greater East Asia Declaration has been a crying need in the past, so also the necessity for the formulation of a plan relative to the thorough and practical application of these principles becomes hereafter a vital and pressing task. This today is the topic of every man in town.

So long as the subject is wrapped up within the confines of mere verbiage, the performance of the aforementioned task, as the old saying goes, appears shorn of all difficulties. Actual consideration of a comprehensive scheme for the purpose, however, indicates that the matter is not one which can be scoffed off simply.

The Greater East Asia Convention is not yet a permanently established affair. No standing committee or headquarters nor a bureau to deal with business affairs has been created. The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration too holds no further significance than a joint statement by several states for, as yet, no pact or agreement has followed the official declaration. Under the circumstances, therefore, nothing that can be referred to as concrete measures have resulted immediately out of that Convention or its concomitant declaration.

In order to produce a practical and an all embracing scheme which falls in line with the principles of that Declaration, political initiative equal to that which brought forth the Joint Declaration is necessary. Although, at the outset, it might seem that on Japan's shoulders fall the onus of such initiative, there is no reason why Japan today alone must necessarily be the prime mover in such action. On the other hand, a review of the situation from a realistic standpoint makes it but fair and proper to conclude that Japan should assume that essential and much-needed initiative.

Necessity for Wide Study

Despite the difficulty involved in an exact appraisal of the sentiments of the countries within the sphere of Greater East Asia, it can be conserved that such feelings have already been fully hinted at in the speeches made by Dr. Ba Maw, chief and representative of New Burma and Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India on the occasion of their visits to this country as well as by Mr. Jose Vargas, Ambassador of the Philippine Republic in Japan, at the mass rally celebrating the first anniversary of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration.

The necessity for wide study and deep thought concerning the practical application of whatever intentions adopted apparently constitutes the main problem which needs consideration and solution at the present time.

Ready to cash in at all times on anything with propaganda value even at the price of dragging her reputation down in the mire of deceit may be the practice of the United States, but the Japanese Government cannot do this. True to the tenets of fair play and justice, it is unable to consider any undertaking centered around such a convention in the absence of an effective policy. While we do not hesitate to give expression to our fullest approval on this point, it would be impossible for us to recognize or sanction any self-contented attitude which fails to inject enthusiasm in the research and study essential to the discovery of pertinent methods for the practical application of those sentiments.

Under these circumstances, the writer ventures herewith to submit one or two personal suggestions for purposes of reference. They are—

First, the holding of liaison conferences whose participating members would compose of the ambassadors of the Greater East Asia countries accredited to the Imperial Japanese Government. The object of these meetings shall be—

To delve deeply into the research of practical plans and methods essential to the thorough realization of the principles set forth in the Greater East Asia Declaration.

To give opportunity for the hearing of frank expressions of opinion by the ambassadors of the various countries of East Asia resident in Japan concerning measures that should be enforced in their respective countries.

To draft joint recommendations following collection and arrangement of the aforementioned opinions expressed.

For the abovementioned purpose, a Preparatory Affairs Committee should be organized, the committee members thereof being competent secretaries selected from the various embassies. I particularly desire to suggest that the first subject tabled for discussion at the initial liaison conference be "The enhancement of culture," which comprises one of the articles in the Joint Declaration. This, you will notice, bears a close relation to the second point in my suggestion.

Research Centers Needed

Secondly, the establishment of joint institutions or organs for scientific research into Greater East Asia culture. Several institutes of this kind exist at present in Japan and China but a wide extension of these research centers throughout East Asia has not, as yet, been effected.

Large activities by these institutions are, of course, impossible under prevalent wartime conditions. But it does not necessarily follow that the establishment of such organs by a few men of authority can not be attained. Furthermore, the writer would recommend that diverse studies into the inherent culture of the various countries in East Asia be adopted as the first subject on the research program of these institutions.

The two points proposed here constitute what may be described as the least common multiple of a great number of other things which, if circumstances permit, should be considered and duly enforced. However, in view of the difficulties of transportation under wartime conditions and other inconveniences which follow in the wake of war, it would certainly be demanding the impossible to expect the fulfilment of a large number of requests.

Nevertheless, efforts exerted toward the practical materialization of these very least of many points holds as much importance as those others directed toward the winning of the war. Both these propositions are related to problems of culture which themselves possess an all important bearing upon the construction of a new order based on moral right and justice. And finally they form an integral factor in the task of defeating Britain and America, our common enemy.

As the enemy's war aims are gradually clarified, his plans to disregard the history of East Asia, to obliterate the culture of this continental sphere and to convert the wide regions which combine to form that sphere into semi-colonies through another invasion become evident. I might add, therefore, in the conclusion of these suggestions which have been made with the deepest humility and offered only as reference material to the intellectual public, that it may be assumed that the enhancement of the national cultures and the strengthening of the common ties of the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia are absolutely essential both in their own interests and to render completely innocuous, once and for all, the enemy's mendacious but powerful propaganda.

Couldn't Stump Him

An invitation to dinner had been sent to the newly settled physician. In reply, the hostess received an absolutely illegible letter.

"If I were you," suggested her husband, "I should take it to the druggist. Druggists can always read doctors' letters, however badly they are written."

The druggist looked at the slip of note-paper, went into his dispensary, and returned a few minutes later with a bottle which he handed over the counter.

"There you are madam," he said. "That will be two marks."

Fooled the Doctor

A doctor told his patient that there was nothing really the matter with him.

"All you require is more outdoor life, walk two or three miles regularly every day. What's your business?"

"I'm a letter carrier, doc."